FORAKER'S PORTO RICAN BILL withstanding; and whenever the Legisla-AMENDED AS CAUCUS INSTRUCTED.

It Still Provides for a Tariff, and Is Therefore Not Satisfactory to "Reciprocity" Senators.

MAY BE ADOPTED, HOWEVER

FORTY-FOUR VOTES CLAIMED BY THE "REGULAR" FACTION.

Beveridge, Davis, Hoar, Mason, Nelson, Proctor, Ross, Simon and Wellington Holding Out.

BUT WILL BE ABLE TO DELAY VOTE UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

House Lenders Now Willing to Accept Amendment-New Features of the Foraker Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

· WASHINGTON, March 27 .- Senator Foraker brought in to-day the amendments to the Porto Rican bill as instructed by the caucus committee and agreed upon by the so-called "regulars." They are in accordance with the outline contained in the dispatches last night. The amended bill is by no means satisfactory to the senators who want free trade established between Porto Rico and the United States, but there is no doubt it can be passed through the Senate. The regulars claim and name forty straightout Republicans who will vote for the amended bill and who would, indeed, vote for the bill as it came from the House. To these they add Kyle, of South Dakota, Jones, of Nevada, McEnery, of Louisiana, and Teller, of Colorado, making a total of forty-four. As there are only eighty-seven senators, three seats being vacant, one each in Delaware, Pennsylvania and Utah, forty-four would be just enough to pass the bill. Besides, of the eleven who have been holding out Cullom and McCumber are regarded as sure to vote for the bill when the time comes, and there may be one or two others. Thus the bill is reasonably certain to receive fortysix votes. Nine senators are still holding off-Beveridge, Davis, Hoar, Mason, Nelson, Proctor, Ross, Simon and Wellington. Unless they should be reinforced all they can do is to delay the vote. They cannot defeat the bill or amend it so as to provide for free trade between Porto Rico and the United States.

Senator Foraker, who has the measure in charge, will push for a vote as rapidly as possible, but the Republican opponents of the bill declare no vote shall be taken this week. Will the bill as amended pass the House? The best opinion is that it will. Speaker Henderson and the ways and means leaders, now that they regard it as inevitable that the bill will return to them amended, say they think the House will accept it. There is no question that if the bill providing a tariff between Porto Rico and the United States was now to come before the House as a new proposition it would fail, but having passed it once that body will hardly reject it when it comes up again in a modified and less obnoxious form. Such is the view taken by conservative and unprejudiced observers.

THE AMENDED BILL.

Changes Made in the Porto Rico Civil Government Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- Senator Foraker to-day introduced the amendments to the Porto Rico governmental bill, which were read to the Republican senatorial agreed to by it. The amendments were incorporated in a new print of the bill, and the bill, as thus amended, introduced as a new measure.

The first important change is made in Section 3, in which the inhabitants are described as "citizens of Porto Rico and, as such, entitled to the protection of the United States," whereas, in the old bill, they were designated as "citizens of the United States."

The following provision is substituted for Section 8, in regard to articles imported into Porto Rico from ports outside the United States:

"That on and after the passage of this act, the same tariffs, customs and duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles imported into Porto Rico, from States, which are required by law to which are required by law to be lected upon articles imported into the Inited States from foreign countries: Provided, that on all coffee in the bean or imported into Porto Rico, there shall be levied and collected a duty of cents per pound, any law or part of law to the contrary notwithstanding; and provided, further, that all Spanish scientific literary and artistic works, not subversive of public order in Porto Rico, shall be admitted free of duty into Porto Rico for a period of ten years, reckoning from the 11th day of April, 1899, as provided in said treaty of peace between the United States and Spain; and, provided, further, that all looks and pamphlets printed in the English language shall be admitted into Porto

The new provision in regard to commerce between the United States and Porto Rice is as follows:

"That on and after the passage of this act, all merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico and coming into Porto Rico from the United States shall be entered at the several ports of entry upon payment of 15 percentum of the duties which are required to be levied. collected and paid upon like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries; and, in addition thereto, upon articles of merchandise of Porto Rican manufacture coming into the United States and withdrawn for consumption or sale, upon the payment of a tax equal to the internal upon the like articles of merchandise of lomestic manufacture; such tax to be to be purchased and provided by the com- favor of Detroit. missioner of internal revenue and to be procured from the collector of internal revenue at or most convenient to the port of entry of said merchandise in the United States and to be affixed under such regulations as the commissioner of Internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of dam; Mesaba, from London; Aller, from the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of merchandise of United States manufacture coming into Porto Rico, in ddition to the duty above provided upon ent of a tax equal in rate and amount the internal revenue tax imposed in forto Rico upon the like articles of Porto

after the date when this act shall take ef-

coffee, not dutiable under the tariff laws of the United States, and all merchandise and articles entered into Porto Rico free of duty, under orders heretofore made by the secretary of war, shall be admitted into the several ports thereof, when imported from the United States, free of duty, all laws or parts of laws to the contrary nottive Assembly of Porto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico, by this act established, and shall, by resolution, duly make proclamation thereof and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Porto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty; and in no event shall any duties be collected after the first

date day of March, 1902." There is also a substitute for Section 2. concerning the disposal of the Porto Rican revenues. It provides that "the duties and taxes collected in Porto Rico, less the cost of collecting, and the gross amount of all collection of duties and taxes in the United States upon articles of merchandise coming from Porto Rico shall not be covered into the general fund of the treasury, but shall be held as a separate fund, and placed at the disposal of the President, to be used for the government and benefit of Porto Rico."

The secretary of the treasury is also to ROBERTS MAY NOT PREVENT PASSAGE designate the several ports and subports of entry in Porto Rico and make such rules and regulations and appoint such agents as may be necessary to collect the duties and taxes. He is also to fix the compensation and provide for the payment of all such officers as he may find it necessary

The internal revenue laws are exempted from the provision that the laws of the United States shall have full force and effect in Porto Rico.

Instead of a delegate in Congress from Porto Rico there is to be a "resident commissioner to the United States," who shall be entitled to official recognition as such by all departments, upon presentation to the Department of State of a certificate of election of the Governor of Porto Rico. and who shall be entitled to a salary, pay able monthly by the United States, at the rate of \$5,000 per annum.

The only change in the administrative feature of the bill is one requiring the ap proval of the President of the United States in the matter of the Porto Rico telegraph and telephone franchises.

RUSSIA READY FOR WAF

NEARLY 250,000 TROOPS ALREADY MOBILIZED FOR SERVICE.

Black Sea Squadron and Transports Prepared to Sail-Turkey in Danger of Another Licking.

LONDON, March 28, 5 a. m .- The Standard gives prominence to the following spe cial dispatch from Odessa:

"There can be no longer any doubt as to the object of the warlike preparations now being completed in south Russia. Nearly 250,000 troops have already been mobilized for active service. The Black sea squadron, with transports, is held in instant

"The tension in the relations between St Petersburg and the Sublime Porte becomes every day more acute. The position is looked on with the gravest apprehension. "If the Ottoman government, supported by Germany, should prove stubbornly intractable with regard to Russia's conces-

sionary demands in Asia Minor serious complications must inevitably ensue. The Russian garrisons in the Caucasus and along the Armenian frontier have been increased fourfold and equipped for active service."

HISSED AND HOOTED.

by Schoolteachers.

NEW YORK, March 27.-Two thousand teachers hooted at Mayor Van Wyck, hissed President J. J. Little, of the Board of Education, and created the wildest scenes of disorder ever witnessed in the City Hall, at the hearing of the Davis school bill to-day. This measure provides for a uniform schedule of salaries in all boroughs; for the annual increment, graduated from \$50 to \$250, according to the grade of the teacher and length of service. and for the purchase of all supplies and distribution of all school funds through the Central Board of Education.

Mayor Van Wyck's audience chamber and all the adjacent rooms were packed At least 90 per cent, of those present were women. The mayor pointed out that the Ahearn act increased the teachers' salaries \$1,373,942. The new bill, he said, would add an increase of \$3,194,600 to that. Moreover, the mayor declared that under the new act the salaries of the teachers would be enormous; that a principal that had served twenty years would receive \$8,500 salary. At each point in his speech that disagreed with the opinions of the teachers the mayor was hissed and hooted, and cries of "shame" were raised by the teachers. The mayor was compelled to threaten to clear

the hall if such was continued. In the same way President Little, of the Board of Education, was hooted. Everybody was hooted who had a word to say against the bill. After the mayor had ad-Rico free of duty, when imported from the journed the hearing it took nearly an hour to clear the City Hall. Mayor Van Wyck is certain to veto the bill.

PYTHIANS CHOOSE DETROIT.

That City to Be the Place of Meeting

in August This Year.

DETROIT, Mich., March 27,-It was definitely decided to-night that Detroit will get the convention of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Phythias next August. After spending the day here looking over the revenue tax imposed in the United States ground, Major General Carnahan, of Indianapolis, supreme commander of the paid by internal revenue stamp or stamps | Uniformed Rank of Pythias, decided in

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, March 27.-Arrived: Friederich der Grosse, from Bremen; Bovic, from Liverpool; Spaarndam, from Rotter-Genoa. Sailed: Tauric, for Liverpool; Kaiserin Mariena Theresia, for Bremen. via Southampton.

QUEENSTOWN. March 27 .- Arrived: Oceanica, from New York for Liverpool ANTWERP, March 27.-Arrived: Westernland, from New York.

BOERS TRYING TO CUT THE RAIL-WAY WEST OF JACOBSDAL.

passed, so notify the President, he shall Commandant Olivier and His Twenty-Five Miles of Wagons Supposed to Have Escaped.

ONE OF THE FEATS OF THE WAR

IF HE HAS SUCCESSFULLY ELUDED THE BRITISH ARMY.

His Five Thousand Men an Important Addition to the Enemy's Force at Kroonstad.

HIS TRANSPORT SERVICE INADE-QUATE FOR A LARGE ARMY.

Nine of the Drakenberg Passes Defended by 20,000 Boers-Situation at Mafeking Two Weeks Ago.

LONDON, March 28, 4 a. m.-The Boers are having a little good luck and are showing some boldness again, as a raiding party estimated at 400 is believed by the British forces at Warrenton to have crossed the Kimberley-Bloemfontein wagon road on Monday and to have headed for Jacobsdal, with the intention of cutting the railway ten miles west.

Commandant Olivier appears to have got his 5,000 men and twenty-five miles of wagons into rugged country, where he can make an easy rear-guard defense. Charles Williams, the military expert, says: "If this column gets through substantially. Commandant Olivier will have carried out the great feat of the war, seeing that he ran every chance of being ground between the upper millstone of Lord Roberts's army and the nether millstone of the broken Basuto frontier. He will have done it within fifty miles or so of Lord Roberts's main strength. Certainly it looked for a week as though Lord Roberts held Olivier in the hollow of his hand. If Olivier gets through to Kroonstad with even 3,000 men it will be an important addition to the Boer gathering there. His escape is attributable, in part, to the worn-out condition of the British cavalry horses."

Lord Roberts's transport appears to have been badly dislocated by the loss at Reit river, before Cronje's surrender of wagon train, and in addition to this the army with which he purposes to advance toward Pretoria is nearly double that of the earlier rapid movements. Ten thousand transport, cavalry and gun animals are due to arrive at Cape ports during this and next week. It is given out at Cape Town that Lord Roberts's advance may be delayed for months. Although such statements should be received with reserve, it seems positive that he intends to go to Cape Town to meet Lady Roberts, who is due to arrive there in ten days.

Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post

says: "There is nothing to indicate the early move of the main forces in either theater of war. When it comes it will be unexpected, for Lord Roberts is not in the habit of announcing his movements in advance. The latest telegrams give grounds for a hopeful view as to Mafeking and their instructions. suggest the likelihood that Commandant Olivier's force will make good its retreat. | truce. The British troops sat on the para-The opinion telegraphed from Maseru is pets conversing with the Boers and the retirement of their convoy toward dark. Mayor Van Wyck's Speech Punctuated | Soneka, sixty miles north. If the convoy has escaped, the commandoes can scarcely be prevented from retreating. Small parties trenches of the Boers will help them little, view to mobility and now that the large bodies of mounted troops are at the disposal of Lord Roberts.'

Lord Roberts wired to the War Office vesterday from Bloemfontein as follows: "Captain Sloane-Stanley, of the Sixteenth Lancers, was slightly wounded in an affair of outposts, north of the Modder river, on March 25." This bare statement is all that comes from the commander-in-chief.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Monday, March 26, and published in the made yesterday towards Brandfort. The Sixteenth Lancers, by skirmishing, drew the Boers from their position into the open. when the Ninth Lancers attempted to outflank the enemy while they were engaged from the front, by a dismounted section of reported to be few."

The War Office has issued another table of British losses, showing an aggregate of 16,652, which does not include 4,004 who have been invalided home.

GUARDING THE PASSES.

Twenty Thousand Boers Along the Drakenberg Range.

LONDON, March 28 .- A special to the Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith dated | ments are being made here to receive Gen-Monday, says: "There are about 20,000 Boers guarding the nine passes, over the Drakenberg range. They are led by Commandant De Beer, of Harrismith, and consist of Free Staters. It is reported that the Boers have moved their big guns from Biggarsberg, as it is not intended to make

A dispatch from the Boer camp at Glencoe, dated March 23, says: "No attack is expected to be made on the Boer forces in Natal. Generals Botha and Meyer have been joined by their wives. Pretorius, with a patrol, got between an advance guard of Lancers and its main body, March 22. One Lancer, who refused to surrender, was shot. General Botha denies the reports that Transvaal women were wounded in the Tugela trenches. General Buller has sent the Boers a list of their wounded. stating that he buried sixty men. General Botha says this is impossible, as his rolls do not show any such loss.'

teenth Hussars, March 25, at Waschbank. A hot chase ensued. Several Boers were

wounded." The same dispatch says: "A printed document has been found giving the Boer losses at Spion Kop at over 2,500 but this can scarcely be credited."

BRITISH TROOPS WELCOMED.

Jagersfontein and Fauresmith Occu-

pied by Clements. LONDON, March 28 .- The Daily Mail publishes the following from Fauresmith, dated March 27: "General Clements's column occupied Jagersfortein and Faure-

smith this morning amid great rejoicing and enthusiasm and without opposition. The British troops were warmly cheered and union jacks are now flying everywhere."

Methuen's Camp Attacked. WARRENTON, March 26 .- The movements of the Boers on Saturday indicated that they were trying to find range in or-

der to shell the British camp, which moved

during the night. The Boers kept up a steady smashing. The railway line is clear and an armored train arrived here to-day.

Free Stater Arrested.

LONDON, March 8 .- A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Bloemfontein, dated Menday, says: "The Transvaalers have arrested Commanant Prinslee, who had UNABLE TO MOVE | their permit, but had seitled upon a farm twenty miles north of Bloemfontein, wishing to enjoy peace under British rule."

FIGHT AT LADYBRAND.

British Enter the Town, but Retire

After Capturing the Landrost. MASERU, Basutoland, March 27 .- A small British force, commanded by Colonel Picher, entered Ladybrand this morning. after driving in the Boer outposts. A considerable body of Boers then attacked the British, who retired after capturing the landrost. The British had three men wounded, and the Boers eight men wounded. It is understood that the Boers are trying to check the British while their convoy of wagons pushes on to Senekal.

READY FOR RETREAT.

Boers Have Transport Trains Packed

LADYSMITH, March 27.-It is reported that the Boers are massing in their intrenched positions at Biggarsberg, and is added that their transport trains are packed at Newcastle in readiness to facilitate their retreat in case necessity re-

MAFEKING SHELLED.

Several Natives Killed and White

Men and Women Injured. MAFEKING, March 14.-The Boers recommenced the bombardment of this place March 12, a six-inch gun which had been comparatively silent for a week firing the shrapnel used against troops in the open The projectiles were ineffectual against cover, but were dangerous to pedestrians. One shell burst in the courthouse, killing several natives and wounding four per sons. Several women were also slightly wounded. The steel plate of the shell passed through the hotel office and spent itself beneath a table, where it was scrambled for by the en "yes. Another shrapnel shell burst above the bomb proof occupied by the Reuter Telegram Company's correspondent and sprinkled the wall with

There has been little development since the dispatch of March 10. A detachment colonial natives commanded by Mackenzie advanced to Jackal Tree fort, the position originally occupied by the siege gun on the southwestern heights, but the Boers discovered the plans and evacuated it. Previously a detachment of Barralong natives had been dispatched against a new fort threatening our western position and succeeded in creeping up to within a few yards of the sleeping Boers outside and in the rear of the fort. They fired three volleys and then retreated in accordance with

Sunday, March 11, was observed as that the Boers at Ladybrand were covering a micable relations were maintained until

Pastime of the Colonials.

LONDON, March 28 .- A dispatch to the it is next to impossible to stop. Natal tele- Daily News from Mafeking, dated Friday, grams point to a reduction in the Boer | March 16, describes the humorous side of the siege. It appears that the Colonials tion at Kroonstad, but the positions and set up bottles, inviting the Boers to shoot at them and then chaff the enemy when now that the British are organized with a | the shots go wide. Another trick of the Colonials is by persistent concertino playing to lure the Boers, excited by curiosity, to raise their heads from the trenches when they are promptly sniped.

WHITE AT CAPE TOWN.

Hero of Ladysmith Given a Cordial Reception-Tribute to Symons.

CAPE TOWN. March 27 .- Sir George White was accorded an immense reception here to-day. Replying to an address he Times, amplifies Lord Roberts's dispatch as | paid a tribute to the late General Sir Wilfollows: "A cavalry reconnoissance was liam Penn Symons, who, he said, first taught the Boers that the British soldiers could drive them from their strongest

General White related several instances of the courage of the British troops during the Ladysmith siege. He said: "Durthe Sixteenth Lancers. Our casualties are | ing the attack on Caesar's camp a remote corner was held by sixteen Manchesters, who fought from 3 in the morning until dusk, when the Devonshires reinforced them. Fourteen lay dead, but the two survivors, one of whom was wounded, still held the position. The same day a sergeant with one of the guns had a leg and one arm shot off. He fell across the trail of the gun and said: 'Roll me out of the

> SOUTHAMPTON, March 27 .- Arrangeeral White, who will sail from Cape Town to-morrow. He has cabled an expression of his willingness to accept an address.

WELL TREATED BY BOERS.

way and go on working the gun."

Correspondent Cox Released from Imprisonment at Pretoria.

DURBAN, Monday, March 26 .- William Cox, a newspaper correspondent, who was released from imprisonment at Pretoria, has arrived here. He adds his testimony to the stories of the good treatment of the prisoners by the Transvaal authorities, though the subordinates sometimes subjected the captives to annoyances. Mr. Cox saw Secretary Reyes, and said

he evidently worried at the turn of events. Prominent persons at the Transvaal capital bitterly accuse Mr. Hoffmeyer, the Afrikander leader, and Premier Schreiner of the defendant would waive examination, deserting them. They said they expected and that an agreement had been entered a hundred thousand Cape Colonists to join | into that ball should be fixed for Davis at Mr. Cox gathered that his life will be in (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

STATEMENTS POUR FROM THE KEN-TUCKY CONFESSION MILL.

Justus Goebel's Attorney Makes Culton Confess that Somebody Else Did the Fatal Shooting.

CAMPBELL'S TACTICS

HE REFUSES TO LET YOUTSEY MAKE HIS STORY PUBLIC.

Latest Prisoner Says Prosecution Promised Him Immunity from Arrest, but Broke Its Word.

PRISONERS HELD FOR TRIAL

POWERS, DAVIS AND OTHERS BOUND | markable faker. TO CIRCUIT COURT.

Mrs. Golden's Scathing Denunciation | tried. The Youtsey arrest, followed by his | New Military Division of the Pacific of Her Husband-No Hope for Aid from the Administration.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 27 .- There were some startling developments in the Goebel assassination case to-day. This afternoon W. H. Culton, who waived examination and was held over to the Circuit Court, went to the Capital Hotel, where he was in conference with the attorneys for the prosecution for over two hours. He was accompanied by his brotherin-law, E. E. Hogg, who is also his attorney. It was reported at the time that Culton had made some kind of a confession, but later to-night it developed that the information gained was not at all sweeping in character, as it was at first reported. Culton's friends, who are in his confidence, say that his statement was not in the nature of a confession, but they admit that he gave the prosecution such information as he had, and which had not tween Culton and the attorneys took place in the room of T. C. Campbell, and there were present, besides Mr. Culton and Campbell, Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin, County Attorney Polsgrove, the Rev. Mr. Culton, father of the prisoner,

and E. E. Hogg, his brother-in-law. While this was going on Henry Youtsey, the auditor's clerk, who was arrested at noon and locked up in jail, charged with being an accessory, sent for Mr. Campbell, and the latter visited him at the jail and was closeted with him for some time. Youtsey, when he was arrested to-day, told the officers that prosecution had promised not to arrest him and he complained that that side had broken faith with him. It is not known what took place at the interview between Youtsey and Campbell, but it is reported that Youtsey announced that he was ready to make a public statement, which the prosecution evidently did not care to have

made, at least for the present. The report that Henry E. Youtsey had made revelations to the prosecution seems to be wholly unfounded. On the contrary, it is said Youtsey stoutly maintained not only his own innocence, but that he stood ready all the time, as he does now, to tell all he knows, nothing of which is of an incriminating nature. Youtsey's attorneys say they will go before Judge Moore tomorrow and ask an immediate examination trial. One of the leaders of the prosecution said: "Mr. Youtsey told us nothing that we did not know already, and we gained nothing from him; but we were compensated for the loss of what we hoped to extract from him by what we did get in the way of information from Mr. Culton."

PRISONERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers began with the courtroom cleared of all persons, excepting attorneys, newspaper correspondents and officers of the court. The court adjourned yesterday to meet at 9 o'clock, but it was nearly 10 when Judge Moore called for order. The attorneys for the defense held a consultation and afterwards called County Attorney Polsgrove. Immediately after the consultation Governor Brown, for the defense, announced that no testimony would be introduced for the defense, and that they would waive further examination. The pardon issued to Powers by Governor Taylor was tendered by ex-Governor Brown as a bar to the prosecution, and he asked that the defendant be dismissed. Attorney Campbell said the commonwealth denied Governor Taylor's right to issue a pardon at the time the pardon was granted. Gov. Brown moved that the prisoner be dismissed upon the evidence. The motion was overruled. Bail was asked for. Judge

Moore said: "It is not my belief that Powers fired the shot which killed Governor Goebel, but from the evidence it is my opinion that he was connected with the conspiracy to kill him. I shall, therefore, order that he be held over without bail to the Franklin county grand jury, that the case may be further investigated."

Judge Moore asked if the commonwealth was ready to take up one of the other cases, that of Captain John Davis or William H. Culton, who are also charged with being accessories to the murder. County Attorney Polsgrove asked that both cases be postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon, the attorneys having agreed, and court adjourned until that hour.

At 2 o'clock Attorney Polsgrove announced that the commonwealth was ready to proceed with the trial of either Cultor or Davis. A consultation of all the attornevs was held, after which Captain Davis was brought into the courtroom, Culton having come in early with his private guard. Attorney Ramsey, Culton's leading counsel, announced that his client would waive his examining trial, and by agreement with the attorneys Culton will remain at home with his sick wife under private guard.

In the case of Captain John Davis, Attorney Dunlap, for the defense, stated that journed until 4 o'clock, when it reconvened to take Davis's bond. The bondsman se- Rico.

cured by Davis was not acceptable to the court, and he was remanded until to-morrow, when it is understood satisfactory bond will be secured. The court then ad-

journed. MORE ARRESTS MADE.

At 11:30 o'clock this morning Detective Armstrong arrested H. E. Youtsey, Republican Auditor Sweeney's private secretary, as the man with the black mustache, whom Golden mentioned in his testimony as the man to whom John Powers gave the key to the office of Caleb Powers. Youtsey is a half-brother of the Hon. L. J. Crawford, a prominent Republican of Newport. The warrant charges him with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of

Senator Goebel. E. J. Martinez, who has six aliases, according to local officials, was arrested here to-day charged with conspiring to prove a false story of the shooting of Goebel at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30. Martinez claimed that the murderer of Goebel was John M. Davidson, of Glasgow, Ky., who killed himself at Springfield, Mo., Feb. 18. Martinez claims to have a confession from Davidson which involved other prominent Kentuckians. It is charged that he instigated false affidavits to support the bogus confession. Martinez attempted to sell his story, with his documents, to local papers, and their investigations showed the whole thing to be a feke. It is stated that Martinez did sell New York papers a story of the Maine disaster, and it is claimed that he is a re-

The Democratic militia will be retained here until the April term of the Circuit Court, which begins Monday, and at which Secretary Powers and others are to be alleged confession and that of Culton, caused another flutter of excitement, and Mr. Beckham decided that it was best to keep the troops here.

MRS. GOLDEN'S LETTER.

Heartbroken Woman's Bitter Attack on Her Husband.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 27.-Capt Will Horn, a nephew of Mrs. F. Wharton Golden, whose husband was the chief witness against the accused Republicans, has received the following letter from Mrs. Golden, which denounces her husband in scathing terms and convicts Golden of

"Tuesday evening. Will came home or first train. I have heard what Wharton Mr. Powers he can have all of their evihim or Frank Cecil on oath. I don't know Howard, but he has got a bad reputation. To think those men thought so much of Oh, I'm killed. I am not sorry for Wharton. It is those innocent men he has lied on. I had a thousand times rather have seen him buried. I can't hardly bear to the restless days and the sleepless nights! How can I bear it? I have grieved so much about those men who were in prison, the money would have punished. I am almost crazy. I never want to see Wharton again. He sent me the money to come to see him last night. I sent it back to him. I never dreamed that he would do such a Oh, who is to be trusted? I have not got sense enough to know what is the best, but if you can do any good by staying do so. Please see Mr. Powers and tell him he has my greatest sympathy and miration for him. Wharton can never come back here. I would help the people lynch him, and he certainly will be hung

NO FEDERAL AID.

Washington Will Not Extend Help or

Sympathy to Taylor. WASHINGTON, March 27.-The Cabinet discussed the situation in Kentucky to-day. Senator Deboe and Representative Pugh saw the President and several members of the Cabinet, before the meeting. It learned that no federal interference wa requested, nor is any desired, but it been intimated that the moral support of the administration would be very helpful and welcome, as would an expression of sympathy. The delegations that have been here, so far as can be learned, have asked

nothing more than that. It can be stated on high authority that however much the President may sympathize with the Republicans in Kentucky he realizes that the federal government cannot take any part in the controversy. The questions at issue are before the courts The fourth day of the examining trial of and so far as the government is concerned, it is positively asserted they will be allowed to pass upon them without the

terest by the federal authorities. TWO LEADERS BEATEN.

Quigg and Sheehan Defeated in New York Primary Elections.

NEW YORK, March 27.-Primary elections were held in the Assembly district of New York city to-day. The Republicans chose delegates to the Assembly district conventions and the congressional conventions, and the Democrats elected delegates to the state convention, which will name four delegates to the national convention. There were severe contests in only two districts, the Ninth, where the Croker faction of Tammany sought to overthrow John C. Sheehan, and the Twenty-first, where Abe Gruber sought to retain the Republican leadership, and was openly opposed by the Republican organization, led

by ex-Congressman Quigg. In the Ninth district Mr. Sheehan was defeated. The Goodwin faction polled 1,673 votes and Sheehan's men 1.549. In the Twenty-first district Mr. Gruber won. He will have a majorty in the delegation of 25 or 30, and on the popular vote about 200. As the Powers case had been disposed of, Mr. Gruber had the support of ex-Mayor Strong, ex-Governor Black, General Brookfield and many other anti-machine Republicans of influence, who were unsparing in their denunciation of Mr. Quigg. The latter is chairman of the Republican county committee and Senator Platt's personal representative in New York city, politics.

FOR THE SIXTH TIME.

. H. Grosvenor Renominated for Congress-District for Mckinley.

ATHENS, O., March 27 .- The Republican congressional convention met here to-day and nominated C. H. Grosvenor for Congress for the sixth time. William L. Stinson was nominated for elector and S. H. Berry for alternate, both of Ross county. C. F. Rannells, of Vinton, and John F. White, of Logan, were nominated for delegates and I. D. Axline, of Perry, and P. B. Stanberry, of Meigs county, for ternates to the national Republican convention. General Grosvenor made strong speech favoring the renomination A Ladysmith special says: "Boer patrols the republics. General Joubert is apparendeavored to trap a party of the Thirently suspected of half-heartedness, and mitting Davis to bail, and the court adnd indersing the acts of the administration in regard to the Philippines and Porto

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT IN PAPERS CAPTURED BY AMERICANS.

Evidence that Aguinaldo Was Insincere When He Offered to Assist

MERELY WANTED TO GET ARMS

in Driving Out Spaniards.

IN ORDER TO MAKE WAR ON THE UNITED STATES FORCES.

Documents Concerning the Philippine Insurgents Sent to the Senate

by President McKinley.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS

EFFORTS TO ENCOURAGE THE REB-

ELS TO RESIST GEN. OTIS.

Created Out of the Philippines

-Four Departments. WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The President to-day sent to the Senate additional documents concerning the Philippine insurgents, consisting of papers captured by American troops, information concerning the Philippine committee in Hong-Kong.

relating to the treatment of prisoners, etc. The documents concerning the meeting of the Philippine committee in Hong-Kong is a transcript of the minutes of the proceedings of the committee held on Feb. 24 and April 5, 1898. The record for April 5 contains the Filipino version of Aguinaldo's is said to have told. I believe if he told negotiations with Admiral Dewey relative it he has been drunk or bribed. You tell to the former accompanying the admiral to Manila. One of the entries is to the following effect:

"The President (Aguinaldo) described the negotiations which took place during his absence in Singapore with the American consul of that English colony. Both agreed that the President should confer with the admiral commanding the American squadron in Mir bay, and if he should accept his propositions as beneficial to the Filipinos I believe to my heart, innocently, and those he should go in one of the cruisers which form the fleet to take part in the subse-

quent events." The account says that Aguinaldo asked for the advice of the committee as to whether he should accompany the admiral. best for you to do. Come home if you think | The advice was generally favorable to his going, but Aguinaldo insisted that it was dangerous to go to the Philippines "withevery Republican has the greatest ad- out a previous written agreement with the admiral, since it may happen that if he places himself at his orders he may make if he ever comes back. Yours respectfully, him sign a document containing proposals highly prejudicial to the interests of the fatherland." Continuing, he said that if he accepted such proposals the act would

be unpatriotic, while if he should refuse "a break between the two is evident." To avoid this dilemma he proposed that committee should be sent to the admiral to intervene with the insurgents, if necessary, and to ascertain the intentions of the United States. To this it was replied by members of the committee that "it is thoroughly agreed on with the admiral that he is to give the President all the arms which he needs, since the former is convinced that the fleet can do nothing in the Philippines if it is not used in connection with

the insurgents in carrying out their plan

of war against the Spanish government."

They expressed the opinion that owing to Admiral Dewey's "degree of culture" he would not require the signing of any documents, but insisted that if he should so insist Aguinaldo could decline. In this connection the following extract is significant: "There will be no better opportunity than the present for the expeditionary forces to land on these islands and to arm themselves at the expense of the Americans and assure the attainment of our legitimate aspirations against those very people. The Filipino people, unprovided with arms, will be the victims of the demands and exactions of the United States, but provided with arms, will be able to oppose themselves to them and struggle for their independence." Agoncillo urged that Aguinaldo, once in the Philippines, could arouse the masses to action against the Americans. He thought, however, that it was probable the United States would grant independence to the Filipinos. The question as to whether Aguinaldo should go was put to a vote, and the proposition

was carried unanimously, Among the documents is also a letter dated May 1 last, signed by Quartermaster Sonnichsen, then in captivity among the Filipinos. He says: "Up to Lieutenant Gilmore's arrival we have been treated in a most barbaric manner-starved, beaten and bound. We have been living on 5 cents a day, and most of us are nearly naked. The Spaniards have been treated

even worse than we, being tortured in the stocks and starved." The third section of the material forwarded relates to letters which were sent to the Philippines and were regarded as encouraging to the insurgents. One of these is from J. V. Martin, of St. Louis, who asks for an article on the Filipino situation which will strengthen the cause of anti-expansion in the elections in the United States. There is also a letter dated at Cincinnati and signed "Dansinger." which purports to give the proceedings of the Ohio Single Tax League in derogation of the war upon the insurgents. Mr. Dansinger also expresses his strong opposition

to such a war.

Otis to Preside Over Four Departs

ments in the Philippines.

NEW MILITARY DIVISION.

WASHINGTON. March 27 .- Secretary Root took a step long contemplated in the administration of the Philippines, by directing the creation of an entirely new military division to be known as the "Division of the Pacific," embracing all of the Philippine archipelago. The division in turn is to be divided into four military departments as follows: The department of Northern Luzon, commanded by General MacArthur: the department of Southern Luzon, commanded by General Bates; the department of the Viscayas, commanded by General Hughes, and the department of Minaudane and Jolo, commanded by General Kobbe.